

THE CROIN TRIAL.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT GIVES HIS EVIDENCE.

He Tells in a Very Dramatic Way of an Interview With O'Sullivan the Morning on Which Cronin's Body Was Found.

CHICAGO, November 16.—There was a great crowd at the opening of the court for the resumption of the Cronin trial this morning after two days' recess. The hall filled with a different task in keeping back those who were without tickets of admission. The crowd surged up the stairs, and pressed about them; and it was only after many vigorous efforts that they were enabled to clear the passageway into the door.

The belated representatives of the press, finding that it was impossible to go upstairs in the regular way, climbed up along the outer edge of their clinging to the iron hand rail.

The first witness called was James Cloney, correspondent of the New York Herald, who testified on behalf of the prosecution. He said that he was sent here by the Herald in May to investigate the Cronin case. He called at O'Sullivan's house on the morning of the day that Cronin's body was discovered, and the discovery had not been made. The witness continued: "I asked him if he knew Cronin. He told me he had known him for five years, or about five years, and that he had met him at the political meeting in the seventeenth ward. I asked him what he thought of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin? He said, to the best of my recollection, that he would turn somewhere; but he would not tell me that he did not believe that he had been murdered. I asked him about the contract he had made with Cronin. He said in reference to that contract that he had been introduced personally to Cronin a few weeks before that time by Judge Mahoney. I asked him why he made the contract? He said because accidents had happened; and then he said something about wishing to have a physician to attend to anything of the kind that might occur in the future. The conversation was general about Cronin, and when I stood up to go, I asked him again what he thought of the doctor's disappearance? And once more he said that he would turn up somewhere all right; that he did not believe that he was murdered. I then left. I called late in the evening of the same day after hearing that the body had been found. I asked him, if he had heard the news, he said no. Then there was a pause. Then he said: 'There was a body. I heard when I was down town that a body was discovered in the Lake this morning, but it has not been identified. We were both standing at this time. I said, 'I heard nothing about that.' I paused and then said, 'Mr. O'Sullivan, the body of Dr. Cronin has been found.' (Witness spoke very dramatically, and continued.) He turned pale. He said: 'What? The body of Dr. Cronin found? Is it true?' I said, 'of course I don't know for certain. I heard it was discovered in a catch basin and is lying at the police station about a mile from here. I have a cab at the door. Will you accompany me, and identify the body at the morgue?' He spoke and sank into his chair and said: 'No! I could not go; I could not identify him. It would be useless for me to go.' I said, 'Mr. O'Sullivan, you told me this morning, you knew Cronin well. It is only a short distance. Come and identify the body. It may not be Cronin's body. Let us make sure. He said, no. I could not go. If I met him in the street, I might know him but I could not identify his body.

(In giving the answers made to him, witness, O'Sullivan's voice was in a dramatic tremor and the scene was a dramatic one.)

I said, 'It's strange.' I urged him again and he made an effort to move out of his chair in an effort to walk when I first broke news to him.

Mr. O'Donohue—"Did you say he moved the chair at the time?"

No, I did not. It seemed to me that he tried to rise out of the chair into which he had sunk.

States Attorney.—Go ahead.

"I said, I would try to get Judge Mahoney to identify him. I said, what is his address? He seemed to try to recollect, and then gave me a wrong address. He called Mrs. Wagon into the room and asked her the Judge's address."

"He had given me the Judge's address already in the morning had he not?"

"Yes, I then made a final effort to induce him to come and identify the body. He said, 'no, I could not identify him. It is useless for me to go.' Then I left."

The cross-examination of witnesses then began. The cross examination was directed to eliciting the details of the witness and his life from the time of his birth up through a varied journalistic career in London, Paris and elsewhere.

The witness told without hesitation the story of his connection with James Stevens' Fenian movement, and his arrest, conviction of attempting to shoot a policeman who captured him and sent him to prison for life. The sentence was subsequently commuted to sixteen years, and he was released on a ticket of leave. At the conclusion of Cloney's examination the State rested and the defense moved on behalf of Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Kunze, that all evidence respecting what the prosecution called the Camp 20 conspiracy be struck from the record. The court overruled the motion and the defense then asked that the pages of the United Brotherhood record, being the minutes of the proceedings of Camp 20 on the night of February 8th, be excluded.

After considerable discussion, and pending the writing up of certain evidence, the court said he would rule on the motion later. Forrest then moved that no more testimony relating to Camp 20 be excluded, but all his motions were promptly overruled.

Next, the defense moved to exclude certain portions of Spellman's testimony, and the correspondence between him and at 28, and then, taking up the testimony of Conklin, Mrs. Conklin and other witnesses, asked that certain portions of their testimony be excluded. All the motions were overruled. Forrest then turned his attention towards the hair, blood stains and other physical evidences of the crime, and moved for their exclusion; but the motions were overruled.

The next witness for the defense was Frederick J. Squibb, stenographer, who took the testimony before the coroner. He testified as to certain differences between the testimony as given before the coroner's jury by old man Carlson and Frank Scanlan as compared with their evidence during the trial proper.

Forrest then moved for the exclusion of the proceedings of Camp 20 on February 8, which the court took under consideration, and the evidence of Capt. O'Connor

concerning the same proceedings, which the court overruled.

State's attorney.—We have not offered that record of the proceedings of Camp 20 in evidence so far as I am aware of. Foster, attorney for Beggs—Well, if you don't, I shall.

He then testified to a number of contradictions in the testimony of Major Simpson before the coroner's jury and before the court.

THE THREE AMERICANS.

Comparative Areas of the Central and South American Countries.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer: The coming of the delegates to the Pan-American congress makes it pertinent to remind our readers that Central and South America embrace an area a little greater than twice the extent of country in the United States and Territories, and a population of about 50,000,000, or about one-sixth smaller than the population of the republic.

Mexico covers an area just about equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, exclusive of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and has 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The five Central American Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador cover an extent of country about the size of the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and have a population equal to both New York and Indiana.

Brazil's area is somewhat greater than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and her population is about that of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Argentine Republic, with about half the area of the United States, has a population not quite as large as Pennsylvania.

Colombia is nearly equal in extent to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with a population probably a little less than that of New York State.

Bolivia's territory is somewhat greater than that of the Atlantic States, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and has a population about that of Illinois.

Peru is a little larger than the Atlantic States and Pennsylvania, and her population is about that of Illinois.

Venezuela is larger than Peru by about as much territory as is embraced in New Jersey, and her population is about equal to Indiana's.

Ecuador could contain Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, but her population is not quite up to that of Michigan alone.

Chili's domain cut up would make States as extensive as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Her population is somewhat greater than that of Indiana.

Paraguay is big enough to include Ohio and New York within her borders, but her entire population scarcely exceeds that of Cleveland.

Uruguay is not quite as large as Ohio and Indiana combined, and just about the same number of inhabitants as Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Guianas are English, French, and Dutch colonies. British Guiana, twice as large as Ohio, has just about the population of Cleveland. French Guiana, somewhat larger than Ohio, has about as many inhabitants as Toledo. Dutch Guiana, nearly as large as Pennsylvania, has no more inhabitants than Columbus.

A Prominent Man Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., November 16.—T. C. Leak, Jr., vice-president of the Tennessee Railroad Company, died at his residence here this morning aged thirty-five.

He was one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Richmond. He was the pioneer in the development of the mineral district of Birmingham, Ala. He had been prominently identified with the railroad development of the South, and was, at the time of his death, president of the Alabama Land and Development Company, controlling over a million acres of land.

Alabama Crops.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 16.—The State department of agriculture has completed its November report based on reports from all sections of the State. The report is full of interest, particularly as it shows that but 80 per cent. of the cotton crop has been made in the State, the average being reduced by the almost total failure of the crop in some of the cotton producing counties of north Alabama. The corn crop is above a fall one, the report showing an average of 105.

Haltzay Sentenced for Life.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 16.—A jury's verdict, Mich. special says: The Haltzay case was completed at 9 o'clock this morning; the jury went out at 9:30 and returned at 10:15, with a verdict of guilty. Haltzay was then sentenced for life at hard labor. The prisoner broke down and seemed dazed when the foreman of the jury announced the verdict. The judge's charge was read this morning, lasting about twenty minutes. The attorneys for the defense will make an effort for a new trial.

Prize Fight in Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., November 16.—A fight to the finish with skin tight gloves, Marquis of Queensbury rules, occurred here this morning at 3 o'clock. The pugilists were Frank McHugh, the featherweight champion of Cincinnati, and Joseph Fappiano, of this city. The fight lasted one hour and ten minutes, and ten rounds were fought. Fappiano threw up the sponge and the fight and purse of \$500 were given McHugh.

Birmingham Races.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 16.—The races have been postponed till Monday on account of rain. Entries for the first and third races and Florence hotel handicaps for to-day, remain the same for Monday.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Surgeon Posey has reported to Surgeon General Hamilton of the Marine hospital service that two new cases of yellow fever have developed at Key West, Fla.

Knights of Labor.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 16.—The Knights returned in secret session till half past one o'clock to-day. The morning was devoted to discussion on the state of the order, and no important action was taken.

Advertising.

CREATES many a new business;
ENLARGES many an old business;
REVIVES many a dull business;
RESCUES many a failing business;
PRESERVES many a large business;
SECURES success in any business.

To advertise judiciously, use the columns of *The Citizen*. Everybody reads it, and in proportion to the returns it yields advertisers, its rates are the cheapest in the country.

FAYETTEVILLE CENTENNIAL.

The Marine Band Will Furnish the Music.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., November 16.—[Special to The Citizen.]—The Marine Band, which has been received to-night by H. R. Novitzky, chairman of the music committee.

"Yours of the 15th instant has been presented to the department by the Hon. M. W. Ransom, United States Senator. In accordance with the request contained therein the commandant of the Marine corps has been directed to order the Marine band to Fayetteville to furnish music on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instants, the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States, by North Carolina. The quarter master will furnish the band transportation to and from Fayetteville, but it is necessary that the committee provide suitable quarters and furnish subsistence.

Very Respectfully,
B. F. Tracy,
Secretary of the Navy."

The leader of this band, Prof. S. Jones, also writes that he will furnish orchestral music both for the ball and gaudium. Flags and shields from the different states are arriving daily.

BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The Work of the League at Last Concluded.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The National League of baseball clubs completed its work yesterday, and before adjournment was taken a plan of action against reviving brotherhood players was adopted. Byrnes, Young, and Reach, the committee on negotiations which was appointed in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the suggestion of A. G. Spaulding, will work hard for the next few weeks to bring the league to a present an encouraging report at the reconvened meeting on January 28. They say that there will be no difficulty in getting all the players necessary for the success of the game. The American association men, however, are not so sure. Here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, application on the part of Syracuse for admission was approved, and delegates from that club were admitted to the convention. This completed six clubs in the association. The next meeting of the association will be on December 9, at Columbus, Ohio.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

Conflicting Reports as to the Condition of Affairs.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The following cable was received at the coffee exchange to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., from Rio Janeiro:

"The political situation critical. The Emperor deposed."

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16.—The only news of any definite character received at our office from Brazil here about the revolution in Brazil is the following telegram from a reliable source in London:

"A Brazilian republic probable; settlement declining; a peaceful settlement likely."

MR. DAVIS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived here to-day on the steamer Lehigh. He remained in his state room, where he was visited by his physician, Mr. Chaille, and one or two intimate personal friends. After making a careful examination of his patient, Dr. Chaille stated that Mr. Davis has been quite sick at Washington, but that he was much improved now, and there is no cause for alarm. This afternoon Mr. Davis was removed to the residence of his life long personal friend Mr. J. W. Payne, where he will remain for some days.

Railroad Matters.

RICHMOND, Va., November 16.—Charles Ellis H. Baskerville, J. P. Branch, Col. J. B. Palmer, and Maj. E. F. D. Myers, left this city to-day on foot of inspection of the Richmond and Petersburg, and Petersburg railroads.

The annual meeting of the following roads, composing the Atlantic coast line, will be held next Monday at Richmond & Petersburg, Petersburg, Wilmington & Weldon, North Eastern, Cheraw & Salisbury, Cheraw & Danville, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, Central, of South Carolina, and Albermarle and Raleigh.

President Returned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16.—The President returned from his duck shooting excursion this afternoon.

Bad for Coffee Drinkers.

Revolutions do not exhaust their forces in the countries in which they originate. They affect the comforts and the habits of people who have no direct concern with them. So the revolution in Brazil is likely to interest us in a most direct, though most unexpected way. We are a people of coffee drinkers, and our supply comes chiefly from Brazil.

In the coffee exchange in New York yesterday some of the dealers said:

The new coffee crop in Brazil is almost ready to be harvested, and the supply on the market here is consequently limited. If a revolution has broken out in the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos are blocked, seventy-five per cent. of the coffee supply of this country will be cut off. This will be productive of very serious consequences throughout the country. When the confirmation of the report is read at the exchange to-morrow in London, there is likely to be an unheard of scene on the floor.

Wm. H. Crossman Bros. had not received a dispatch, but had information through correspondence from Brazil of a very recent date which gave no hint of even an anticipation of trouble in that country. "If the report is true," said that gentleman, "coffee is likely to advance to hitherto unheard of figures, and when quiet is again restored in Brazil, enormous shipments are likely to cause a panic."

The traveling passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent route is stopping at the Swannanoa.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

BEVERAGES MADE TO CHEER AND NOT INEBRIATE.

How They are Made, Flavored, Bottled and Corked, and Made to Give Pure, Sparkling Pleasure to Many Thirsty Drinkers.

A visit to Mr. C. H. Campbell's soda water manufactory on Haywood street is both instructive and entertaining. One naturally thinks that the process is very simple and requires only a measure ram-shackle shanty with a number of hands. Whereas it is exactly the reverse. There is required a number of complicated machines and only a few skilled workmen to operate them. But the foaming, exhilarating beverage which affords such a sense of relief and coolness, where one is faint and exhausted from the heat, is a scientific product. The flavors are not mere mixtures of syrup and extracts, but are only evolved after long study and years of careful laboratory work. For example, the ginger ale, as manufactured by Mr. Campbell, contains five different extracts. The proprietor of this manufactory has had great experience in the business, having operated a manufactory of the same kind in Massachusetts, and is now supplying the entire country within a radius of 100 miles from Asheville. He takes great pride in his place, as he will say, and is always ready to explain the different necessity to one who strolls in. But here he comes to tell us all about it.

"How are you, my friend? So you want to see how soda water is made. And, by the way, soda water is an entire misnomer. There is no soda about it. It is carbonated water, and how that name was hooked on to it, I don't know. Now here's quite a machine, called the John Matthews' Carbonating Apparatus. Looks simple, doesn't it? But that machine cost me just \$1,000. You see it is made of gun metal, while most people think it is galvanized iron. But, bless you, we couldn't use that. The pressure and strain is too great. It averages everywhere from 45 to 180 pounds per square inch. If you will examine it, you will see that there are five large reservoirs or fountains. Above the last reservoir on the left is the sulphuric acid reservoir. Now if I wish to charge all the fountains, I put four and a half gallons of sulphuric acid in this, and twelve gallons of marble dust and ten gallons of water in the reservoir beneath. The sulphuric acid is allowed to run into the reservoir containing the mixture of marble dust, and carbonic acid gas is generated by the action of this acid. We now have the carbonic acid gas, which we will charge the water, to produce the so-called soda water. But the gas in its present state contains many injurious elements, so it is carried off by the pipes, which you see here, into these washers. The pipe leads the gas first into the bottom of this washer, which contains large lumps of marble and water. As the gas rises to the surface, it has to run in and out between these lumps, so that its passage is somewhat obstructed and it undergoes a more thorough cleansing. From this washer it passes into a second, where it is subjected to the same treatment. Now it is thoroughly purified, and that is one of the chief secrets in the manufacture of soda water. The gas is already for use and may be let by a system of pipes into any one or all of the four remaining fountains or reservoirs. These are filled two-thirds full of water, and as the gas enters it is thoroughly mixed with the water by means of dashers, which are operated in the same manner as a churn. Here in these fountains there is contained the soda water ready for use, and all that remains is to bottle and flavor it."

"Where do I get my water? Excuse me, I was just about to show you. Here is the apparatus. It is the Hyatt House Filter, and will purify the water and give a supply at the rate of four gallons per minute."

Here Mr. Campbell drew a sparkling bumper of clear, crystal water, which was just the kind we all yearn for and don't get.

"Taste that. Spring water? Not a bit of it. It doesn't look much like the regular city water, does it? But that's what it is, and just see this coffee colored sediment which remains after it passes through the filter of charcoal and gravel. I don't regret the outlay of \$200 on this machine. It is well worth it."

"Just stop this way a moment please. This is the corking bench, an invention which is covered by twenty-three patents and cost \$175. Here on this spot is placed the bottle, and there above on that hook hangs a can containing the syrup we wish to put in. By working this gauge we can regulate the amount of syrup per bottle. Now make the attachments with the can and the fountain, place the cork in this piston under the hammer, and give one downward stroke with the lever. The bottle is firmly clasped in position by a pair of clamps, charged with soda water and syrup, and the cork driven home at one and the same stroke. Rapid work, isn't it?"

"I'll guarantee you don't know how a syphon is filled. No? Well, you are not the only one. Most people think that in order to fill them the syphon head must be taken off. That amuses me hugely sometimes. Here is the machine which does the work. It is called the syphon filler. You will notice that I place the bottle in these clamps with the nozzle down, and connect this by a tube with the fountain containing the soda water. As the carbonated water rushes into the bottle the air is compressed, and when it is two-thirds full, by means of

this lever, which works a series of valves, I can allow the compressed air to escape little by little, until the bottle is completely filled. This process requires great care and attention to prevent the bottle from bursting.

"Here is something new which I intend to introduce to take the place of corks. As you see, it is a rubber seal so coated as to make it impervious, and with a metal hoop, by means of which it can be pulled out by any sharp instrument. How many of them would you guess were in this bag? About two thousand? Ha! Ha! There are fourteen thousand four hundred. That's a puzzle for you. It beats the Pigs in the Clover all hollow."

"Going? I can let you do that before you have sampled my wares."

Tableau.—Disappearance of Mr. Campbell. Sudden reappearance of the same well laden. The popping of corks, a surging and gurgling, and all was over. The visitor of that morning regretfully took his departure, well satisfied that Mr. Campbell's wares were all that they should be, and it was with a feeling of sadness, "almost akin to pain," that he abandoned the project of camping down there for the rest of the day, and sampling the remainder of the fifteen varieties of manufactured goods, which Mr. Campbell puts up.

STREET CROSSINGS.

A Matter Which Should Have Immediate Attention.

Street crossings are in fact temper crossings; for there is nothing so irritating as the necessity of stepping from a relatively good sidewalk upon the adventure to get to the other side of almost any street in the city. Sometimes there is the wreck of what was once stepping stones; sometimes these stand with sharp or rounded edges worn down by the constant beating of wheels; sometimes they appear here and there like the jagged teeth remaining in the jaw bone of a fossil megatherium, or some other monster antediluvian; sometimes they appear just above the surface of the mud with a treacherous kind of challenge to trust them. But often there is nothing at all, nothing to direct, when coming to the terrible ordeal, to follow some Sally Billard's example.

There is no town or city in the State that has, with so much that is good and advanced it, such execrable street crossings as Asheville. We make no bones in speaking of them. They are beyond defence or apology. There is a decided and general improvement going on in the sidewalks. But in moving dryly and pleasantly along them, and then in leaving them to cross to the other side of any street in the city, we are compelled to part with all the shine on our boots or shoes, or worse, to give them the color of the mud with the addition of its moisture, what profit is the dry side walk? On the principle that the weakest part of a chain measures the strength of the whole, so do the vile crossings measure the virtue of the sidewalk.

Let us have some decided and speedy improvement in this matter. Capt. Troby has found a quarry which will provide the material in short order.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Fletcher, of Fletchers, one of the oldest practitioners in the State, is stopping at the Swannanoa.

Mr. Crawford, who is prominently connected with the Pennsylvania railroad, is now at the Battery Park.

Mr. Charles K. Darby, the postoffice inspector of Washington, D. C., is stopping at the Grand Central.

Among the guests at the Grand Central is Mr. L. H. Wynn, of the Keer's Spool Cotton Company of Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin Reece, engineer of the Durham Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, is at the Swannanoa.

Col. Fincke, who has traveled all over the world, and can narrate many an interesting adventure, is at present at the Battery Park.

The Swannanoa numbers among its prominent arrivals Mr. Robert C. Crump, of Richmond, Va., formerly of the firm of Elliott and Crump.

Mr. Van Zandt, who has rented the Herrick house, arrived in Asheville yesterday afternoon. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the "ahem" pleasant weather.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Carolina Athletic Club, held on the 13th day of November, 1889, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Carolina Athletic Club deeply deplores the decease of its late member, Edward Weidlin, whereby the club has lost from its ranks one of its best members, and the community a citizen endowed with the highest, mainly virtues, a man always gentle, kind, courteous to those around him, diligent in business, of sterling integrity, possessing and well deserving the love and confidence of all who knew him, faithful in every walk of life, and a worthy example of sobriety and morality among young men.

Resolved, That this club tenders to the family of our departed member its sincere sympathy in their loss from the family circle of one who was always devoted, affectionate and dutiful son and brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Club, and that the chairman be requested to transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and one to THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN for publication.

LAWRENCE PULLIAM,
THOS. A. JONES,
W. T. PENNINGMAN,
L. P. McLEOD,
Committee.

Asheville, N. C., November 15, 1889.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM.

Gentlemen of Varied Experience at the Head of It.

As will be seen by an announcement elsewhere in THE CITIZEN, a new firm has been added to Asheville's quota of business houses. Messrs. Charles N. and Arthur E. Jenks, the partners in the enterprise, come to us not as strangers, but as young men who are already well known to many of our citizens, both socially and in a business way. They are the sons of Col. C. W. Jenks, of the Sprague Motor Company, of New York, a gentleman widely known throughout North Carolina. Col. Jenks, it will be remembered, located and put in successful operation the corundum mine in Macon county, which at the present time pays the greatest profits of any similar mine in this country.

Both Col. Jenks and his sons are firm believers in the natural resources of Western North Carolina, and the new firm has unsurpassed facilities for presenting to Northern capitalists the almost unclouded inducements offered by this section of the State for legitimate and safe investments.

While dealing largely in timber lands and mineral properties, the Messrs. Jenks will give especial attention to city and suburban property, and also to a business which has received meagre attention in this State as compared with other sections of the country, viz: Life and Accident Insurance. The firm will represent the Traveler's Insurance Company, of Hartford, well known to all our readers as one of the largest and finest companies in the world, and will endeavor to give it the same preeminence here that it has acquired elsewhere.

In view of the fact that the Messrs. Jenks will be one of Asheville's representative firms, a short biography of the partners may be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Charles N. Jenks, the senior member of the firm, was born in North Brookfield, Mass., thirty-four years ago. In 1871, he came to Macon county, in this State, when for a time he worked in the corundum mine now owned by Captain Lucas. He became very familiar with corundum matters, which interest he has always retained and cultivated, being to-day one of the few corundum experts in the country. He has always been an inveterate sportsman, and his successes in bagging bear, deer and other game, are well remembered by all the older residents of Macon, Jackson and Transylvania counties.

In 1875 Mr. Jenks became connected with George Campbell, Esq., of West Westminster, Vt., who was up to the time of his death, the foremost Merino sheep breeder of this country. A year later Mr. Jenks went into the sheep business in Texas, and became part owner in one of the finest properties there. Owing to sickness he came North in 1881 and soon afterward began shipping stock and sheep to the West and south-western states and territories.

In 1886, he went to Montana to take charge of a large ranch there. He managed it so successfully that the owners were able to sell it after a time at a large profit.

Mr. Jenks has a host of warm personal friends all through the North and West and among the mountain people here, and has a thorough acquaintance with the timber and mineral lands of Western North Carolina.

Mr. Arthur E. Jenks, the junior partner of the firm, was born in Boston, Mass., twenty-four years ago. He graduated from the High School at the age of fifteen, spending the next two years of his life in the South. He then entered the journalistic arena in a reportorial capacity and finally became the city editor of the Brockton, Mass., Daily Gazette, which position he held until 1885, when he entered Yale University, graduating from that institution last June. In his sophomore year he took the prize offered by Lippincott's Magazine for the best essay on "Social Life at Yale." The competition for this prize was open to any Yale under-graduate and there were no less than 120 men who wrote for it. It was rightly considered as the greatest literary honor that could be secured by a Yale student at the time, and the successful essay was published in the August number, 1887, of Lippincott's. Mr. Jenks during his senior year in college was managing editor of the Yale Record, one of the leading illustrated papers of the college world. He was also a member of the Apollo Club of Yale University for three years, and was business manager of the club during the last two years of his course. It was due to Mr. Jenks' efforts that the club was enabled to take its highly successful trip of last April, when it visited Savannah, Charleston and Atlanta, singing to delighted audiences in each city.

A glance at the references presented by the Messrs. Jenks will indicate at a glance the character of their backing, which will establish for them immediately a reputation ordinarily acquired only by years of business life.

A Curiosity to Many.

Barker at his fruit stand yesterday exhibited a large bunch of cocoanuts, which were taken from the tree—a closely compacted cluster of a dozen or more, in their green husks looking for all the world like a cluster of green gourds, except that they wanted the smooth rounded contour of those vegetables. Probably not more than one in a hundred could guess what they were. They came from the Bahamas. They are well worth seeing. They suggest a coconut, as generally seen, as much as a head of wheat does a loaf of bread.

FREE DELIVERY.

THE SYSTEM WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN ASHEVILLE.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Ewart, Postmaster Cannon and Inspector Darby all favor it. To Begin Not Later Than Jan. 15.

The free delivery system is a settled fact. The Hon. H. G. Ewart was told by Mr. Wanamaker, the postmaster general, that the system will be introduced here. Mr. Chas. R. Darby, the postoffice inspector, of Washington, D. C., was in the city yesterday, and said: "I shall recommend to the department at Washington to have the free delivery system established. If Asheville was a dead city like many others in the South, I would not be in favor of this step, but it is a growing city. Many buildings are being erected and everything points to a continued, steady growth and a rapid increase in point of size and population."

Both the postmaster, G. W. Cannon, and the inspector, Mr. Chas. Darby, state that the system will be in operation by the 15th of January. There will be five letter carriers employed to distribute and collect the mail. The deliveries will be made at 8 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m. There will be special collections of the mail matter at 8.15 a. m. and 11.30 a. m. Altogether